

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Evidence taken on the 24th September, 1945, before His Honor Judge Kirby, at the POW and Internee's Reception Camp, Morotai.

EVIDENCE OF CAPN. S. N. PAUL

(Makes an affirmation)

(This witness gave his evidence without the aid of the Interpreter)

CAPN. S. N. PAUL, being duly affirmed by Judge Kirby, states:

My name is Capn. S. N. Paul. My Army No. is 17932 ICRO/Z. I belong to the Indian Medical Service. I was a Doctor before the war. My home address is 110/20 Bidyut Nagar, Dayal Bagh, Agra. When I was captured I was in 17 Combined General Hospital Singapore. The surrender was on the 15th Feb. 1942 and I was taken into captivity on the 18th.

I was in the following camps during the periods mentioned:

- (1) Neesoon Camp, 15 miles from Singapore, 23/2/42 to June 1942
- (2) Kranji Camp, 13 miles from Singapore, June 1942 to Oct. 1942
- (3) Buller Camp, about 5 miles from Singapore, Nov. 42 to Dec. 42.
- (4) Kranji Camp, 12th Jan 1943 to 31st Jan 1943
- (5) Selteter Camp, 12 miles from Singapore, 1st Feb 43 to 24th August 1943.
- (6) Adams Road Camp, about 7 miles from Singapore, 25th August to 27th August 1943.
- (7) Boarded on Okanamaru. Landed at Halmaheras 25th Sept 1943
- (8) Kockku Camp, 25th Sept, 43 to July 1944.
- (9) Tijku Camp, July 1944.
- (10) Camp, name unknown, about 1½ miles from Tijku, Aug. 1944
- (11) Teragan Camp, Sept. 1944 to August 31st, 1945

HIS HONOR: Q. I understand that so far as crimes by individual Japanese officers or guards are concerned you have nothing to complain of until you were at Teragan?

A. Other than the withholding of medical supplies and medical treatment, and minor slappings, there was nothing to complain of until Teragan Camp.

When I first arrived at Tijku Camp Lt. Kobuta was the Japanese officer in charge. There were also there Cpl. Ikai and 1st Class Pte. Kowana. Kobuta was a member of the No. 6

Transport Unit. During the period I was in this camp I saw Lt. Kobuta act as the officer in charge and issue orders, both to Japanese staff and to the Indian prisoners of war. I shifted from Tijku Camp to the unknown camp about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles away. This was in August 1944. The Japanese officers and NCO's mentioned above came with us to this camp and shortly after our arrival there Lt. Ito and L/C Tanaka arrived. I saw from my own observation that Lt. Kobuta remained the officer in charge of the camp but L/C Tanaka acted as his second in command in spite of the fact that there were others there higher in rank. L/C Tanaka in my presence took orders and discussed orders with Kobuta and gave orders to other members of the Japanese staff and Indian prisoners of war.

Tanaka said to me and other Indian prisoners that we were going to be part of the Japanese Army. In February 1945 Tanaka told me and Sub Mahomed Akrum and Mahomed Hussein IWO that we were no longer prisoners of war but by Japanese order formed part of the Nipponese Army. He told us that in conversation in our own room. He said it was an order of the High Command and it had to be carried out. I protested and the two others also protested. We said it was not according to the rules of war and we said we did not want to be part of the Nippon Army. Tanaka said "You have just got to be". Tanaka spoke in the Japanese language and I understood what he said. The three of us understood enough of the Japanese language to know what he said. The IWO acted as an interpreter in translating our protests into the Japanese language to Tanaka. Tanaka then started putting us on parades. He started to teach us the Japanese procedure and customs. We started fatigues early in the morning, about 7 a.m. and finished about 6 p.m. That was the regular procedure. The fatigue was lifting heavy boxes of medicine or food stuff and carrying it about 2 or 3 miles and making three or four trips each day. A whole lot of the Indian prisoners were in the fatigue party. Some were sent to a garden whilst others did the work above referred to.

HIS HONOR: Q. Did you have any meal time between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m?

A. The first meal of the day, when we had any, was about 6:30 a.m. During the last three months or so of our captivity we were given no meal before starting work for the day. We had our own cookhouse and we managed to obtain our own private supply of tea and sugar and salt. We were only able to have something to drink before starting work, but nothing to eat.

At 12 midday we got our first meal of the day. We generally carried rice with us which was supplied by the Japanese. At first the amount of rice given to us was 10 ozs. Later the supply diminished until it was about 5 ozs. They gave us some dried tinned vegetables but mostly we lived on jungle leaves. One hour was allowed for the midday meal. We stopped wherever we happened to be working.

The next meal was when we came back about 7 p.m. If it was dark at this time we were not provided with lights. All we could eat was the rice ration per man left over from the midday meal. Before the evening meal we were given half an hour's military training. Tanaka was always in charge of this training. Kobuta at times would come along and watch what was happening.

I saw Tanaka on a great many occasions beat the Indian prisoners on these parades. Sometimes he would slap them with his open hand and sometimes hit them with sticks about the head and body, but generally about the head. I saw him beat men so consistently that every prisoner would have received a beating and generally about 20 prisoners would be beaten each day at the training period. Mostly the slaps administered with the hand were severe enough to knock men to the ground. This generally happened when he slapped with his hand. I often heard him say to a prisoner "Your brain is not alright so I am going to fix it up", and he would then hit him on the head with a stick. The stick was generally a long walking stick about an inch thick.

I will deal now with ill-treatment and the withholding of medical supplies and give particular instances and when I have finished describing these I will describe beheadings and killings.

About March 1945 three of our soldiers, Mahomed Shafi, Ali Haider and Tufail Mahomed were illtreated by Tanaka as well as Kobuta. Tanaka told me that these three men who were then working in the garden were bad workers and he asked me to examine them. I examined them and I told Tanaka they were sick from beri-beri and general debility. I told him this myself in the Japanese language, using my hands to supplement what I told him.



I then saw him beat them one by one, first of all by slapping them with his hands until they were knocked to the ground. He then got them to their feet again and beat them with a stick on the knuckles and knees and about the head until the three of them became unconscious. The beating lasted for about half an hour. After the beating I saw that Ali Haider was very sick and I gave him such medical attention as I could until his death about a week or ten days later. Although I told Tanaka that he was very sick Tanaka said he would have to work on the fatigue carrying vegetables from the ground. I saw that Ali Haider on this occasion did not return to the camp and the next morning he was brought by other Indians into the camp. I saw him then. He was unconscious and in a very feeble condition. I gave him injections to try and keep him alive but an hour and a half later he died.

I had been practising in India as a Doctor for three years. As Medical Officer I worked for three years and from my medical experience and my examination and observation of Ali Haider after the beatings I have described I can say that he died as the result of those beatings. I was present when he was buried.

Shafi and Tufail were ill from the beatings and were put on light work. Their condition was bad but not so bad as Ali Haider's.

I saw that Tufail was in a very weak condition and in fact he was so ill that he asked me to give him poison so as to make him die. Of course I did not do so and eventually he recovered. I have seen Shafi in the 2/9 AGH on this Island and he is in that hospital now. I also saw Tufail in this hospital. Sub. Akrum and IWO Mahomed Hussein were present and saw the beating of Shafi, Haider and Tufail.

The next case of ill treatment was the case of Munshi Khan. I saw him beaten by Tanaka and Kowana and later tied to a tree. He was kept there for 24 hours without food or water. His hands were tied behind his back; he was tied up with rope to the trunk of the tree, the rope stretching around his body and the trunk of the tree. This was about July 1945. Whilst he was tied to the tree he actually passed water and defecated standing up whilst tied to the tree.

He was beaten for more than 15 minutes before he was tied to the tree. I saw him receive this beating from Tanaka and Kobuta who used firewood sticks about the length of my arm. They beat him about the head and knees. Jem. Abdullah Khan was present at the beating of Munshi Khan; IWO Mahomed Hussein was also present.



I can also speak of the beating of Mahomed Shafi of the 2nd Jat. Reg. This was about the month of July 1945. Tanaka and Kowana beat him with heavy sticks over the head for more than half an hour. I saw them do this and I saw Kobuta standing watching at the time. I did not hear him say anything; he did not interfere in any way. I saw him become unconscious and Tanaka or Kowana would revive him by throwing water on his face and he was then beaten until he was unconscious again.

Immediately after the beating was over I saw Tanaka and Kowana force Shafi to kneel on firewood sticks with a piece of firewood behind his knees. I saw them tie Shafi's hands behind his back and I saw them beat him on the head and body with sticks. In the position he was it was impossible for him to remain upright and they would beat him when he fell down and then lift him back to the upright position again. This happened several times. This particular beating took about another half an hour. Whilst Shafi was in this position and being beaten by Tanaka and Kowana I saw Kowana pour petrol on Shafi's feet and set alight to it. Tanaka was still beating him whilst this was being done. When this beating was finished I saw Shafi tied with his hands behind his back to the trunk of a tree and he was left there all night. I and others supplied him with food and water secretly during the night.

The reason given by Tanaka for the beating of Shafi was that although Shafi admitted stealing food himself he refused to implicate others. Tanaka told me he would torture him until he implicated others but Shafi did not do this in spite of the beatings. I heard Shafi say from time to time whilst being beaten that he alone was responsible for any theft.

Shafi said in Industani that he intended to die by himself and he would not implicate anybody else. I translated this into the Japanese language and told Tanaka that this was what Shafi said.

The next morning after the beatings Tanaka and Kobuta called me, Jem, Abdullah Khan and Mahomed Hussein over and said they wanted to behead Shafi and asked our opinion about it. I said that many beheadings had already taken place, so many that it was no use beheading Shafi and suggested that he should receive some other other punishment. They did not behead him. Tanaka and Kobuta told me that they would leave the punishment to myself and the other Indians. We blackened his face with soot and hung his shoes around his neck on one parade. He had to promise that he would not steal in future and he gave this promise.

I can also speak of the beating of Mahomed Shafi of the 2nd Jat. Reg. This was about the month of July 1945. Tanaka and Kowana beat him with heavy sticks over the head for more than half an hour. I saw them do this and I saw Kobuta standing watching at the time. I did not hear him say anything; he did not interfere in any way. I saw him become unconscious and Tanaka or Kowana would revive him by throwing water on his face and he was then beaten until he was unconscious again.

Immediately after the beating was over I saw Tanaka and Kowana force Shafi to kneel on firewood sticks with a piece of firewood behind his knees. I saw them tie Shafi's hands behind his back and I saw them beat him on the head and body with sticks. In the position he was it was impossible for him to remain upright and they would beat him when he fell down and then lift him back to the upright position again. This happened several times. This particular beating took about another half an hour. Whilst Shafi was in this position and being beaten by Tanaka and Kowana I saw Kowana pour petrol on Shafi's feet and set alight to it. Tanaka was still beating him whilst this was being done. When this beating was finished I saw Shafi tied with his hands behind his back to the trunk of a tree and he was left there all night. I and others supplied him with food and water secretly during the night.

The reason given by Tanaka for the beating of Shafi was that although Shafi admitted stealing food himself he refused to implicate others. Tanaka told me he would torture him until he implicated others but Shafi did not do this in spite of the beatings. I heard Shafi say from time to time whilst being beaten that he alone was responsible for any theft.

Shafi said in Industani that he intended to die by himself and he would not implicate anybody else. I translated this into the Japanese language and told Tanaka that this was what Shafi said.

The next morning after the beatings Tanaka and Kobuta called me, Jem, Abdullah Khan and Mahomed Hussein over and said they wanted to behead Shafi and asked our opinion about it. I said that many beheadings had already taken place, so many that it was no use beheading Shafi and suggested that he should receive some other other punishment. They did not behead him. Tanaka and Kobuta told me that they would leave the punishment to myself and the other Indians. We blackened his face with soot and hung his shoes around his neck on one parade. He had to promise that he would not steal in future and he gave this promise.

The next incident I can speak of is the ill treatment of Jem. Mohan Singh. He suffered badly from dropsy. That was in April 1945. He had dropsy and eventually died of this condition about 13th or 14th August. I was looking after him. I saw that he was in intense pain as his abdomen was swollen with fulness of water. It interfered with his breathing and it was necessary for the water to be taken away from his abdomen to ease the pain. I had no proper instrument to do this. I asked both Tanaka and Kobuta several times for medicine and an instrument to take the water away. They said "You cannot get any medicine or instruments. I asked Tanaka and Kobuta would they admit the patient to hospital. They said "No, Indians are not allowed to go into hospital. Later a Japanese soldier, a medical orderly, supplied me with a 20 CC needle (like an injection needle) a very small one and using it I took 8 to 10 hours to get part of the water away. This caused the patient great pain because he had to sit all this time. I say from my medical knowledge and my observation and examination and treatment of Jem. Mohan Singh that had I been allowed to give him proper treatment and medicine his life might have been saved.

The next incident I can refer to is the ill treatment of Mahomed Akrum. About February 1945 I heard Lt. Kobuta tell Akrum that he had been disobedient and he ordered him to make two camps and a garden. I heard Akrum and Tanaka and Kobuta arguing about whether Akrum should continue work in the garden. I heard Akrum tell them that he wanted to appeal to a higher authority. I heard Tanaka say "You will get severe punishment, I have friends in the Military Police and they might cut your head off later on if so needed." I heard Akrum say that he would not go to the higher authority and then Kobuta said "I am not angry with you, I excuse you and you will go on working as you were before. Later I was present when a Military policeman came with an interpreter. Akrum was there also Jem. Abdullah Khan. Akrum was sitting down in his civilian clothes. The policeman said in Japanese "Why are you sitting like this in those clothes?" I started to translate what was being said but before I could finish the Military policeman started slapping Akrum with his hands. It was a very severe beating. Akrum was sitting down when he was beaten and was knocked to the floor from time to time. The beating lasted for 10 to 15 minutes. The beating took place in the prisoner's room.

I was mess secretary. For ten days Akrum was put on half rations. Tanaka came daily during the 10 days and made many statements to me and other prisoners that Akrum had committed various crimes. Tanaka told me that he wanted Akrum to sign a statement confessing his crimes as otherwise he would behead Akrum. He asked me would I tell Akrum this and persuade him to sign. I did so and Akrum did sign.



During the period that Tanaka and Kobuta were associated in control of the prisoners I actually saw almost every day one or both of them slapping and beating prisoners severely with sticks.

I will now deal with the beheading and death of prisoners. The first case is that of Mahomed Din about March 1945. He confessed that he took a tin of fish from the store. He was brought in and tied to a tree in the compound. I saw Mahomed Din whilst he was tied to the tree and I heard coming from the vicinity of the tree signs of blows and cries but I did not actually witness the beatings. I saw him whilst tied to the tree about 4 p.m. Some time after 10 o'clock he was not there. I searched for him and could not find him. A few days later Tanaka told me that Mahomed Din had been captured and that he had had Din beheaded by the Military police.

I never saw Mahomed Din after the night he escaped.

At the time of the Japanese surrender Tanaka asked me and other prisoners to sign the nominal roll that Din had died from natural causes. This was about 28th or 29th August. Tanaka at this time was armed with pistol and sword and said that his record showed that Din died from beheading following a conviction for stealing and that he, Tanaka, wanted to change that and show death as having taken place from natural causes. He said it would be better for the soldier's people if it was not recorded that he had been beheaded for stealing as that would cause dishonor and shame to Din's people. Akrum and I said that the true facts should be stated. We were unarmed whilst Tanaka was armed with pistol and sword. I signed because I was afraid that he would shoot or behead us.

The next case I can speak of is that of Chinadury, Said Gul, Miraj Din and Karim Ilahi. This happened about the 10th April. I was told something by Mahomed Hussein and I know that those four prisoners were taken away from our camp and kept away for three or four days. I saw them when they returned and they were all very ill. I saw Said Gul and Chinadury spitting blood. I saw that the four prisoners all had bruises and swellings on the head and that they were in a state of exhaustion. I saw them brought back by the Military police. Kobuta told me that he was going to have those four prisoners beheaded to set an example as to what would happen to prisoners who were guilty of theft. Later I saw the four prisoners being taken away by Japanese Military Police whose names I do not know. I saw them taken to an area where I had previously seen other prisoners go with spades

accompanied by a Japanese guard. After I saw the four men being taken to this area I did not see them again. The following morning at the morning parade Kobuta told me and the other prisoners that he, Kobuta, had had the four men beheaded and that that should be an example to the rest of us not to steal.

The next matter I wish to deal with relates to Mahomed Afsar and Yakub Khan. This was about July 1945. Tanaka told me that they had stolen a phial of medicine and that he had decided to have them beheaded. I saw them tied up without food or water from 4 o'clock one afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning. They were not freed to obey and call of nature and did so whilst tied to the tree.

The next morning I saw them untied by Japanese guards and stripped naked and taken away. Tanaka was present at the time. I saw him go away with Afsar and Yakub Khan and the guards and I never saw those men again. Tanaka had his sword with him. There were two Japanese guards with them and they also had swords. Tanaka later told me that those two prisoners had been beheaded but he did not say who had done the actual beheading.

The next matter is that of Mahomed Ramzan. This was in August 1945 some weeks before the surrender. I saw Ramzan tied to a tree all night. Tanaka told me that he was taking Ramzan away and was going to behead him. He said that Ramzan had stolen a tapioca plant and had told lies to Tanaka about it. Tanaka said that Ramzan would not admit to him that he had taken the plant. I did not see Ramzan again after he had been taken away with Tanaka. I saw that Tanaka had his sword with him when he took Ramzan away and later Tanaka told me that he had himself beheaded Ramzan.

The next matter deals with Mahomed Hussein and Umer Din. Tanaka told me that they had escaped and had been caught and that he had had them beheaded by the Military police. I never saw either Hussein or Umer Din again after they escaped. This was shortly before the surrender. I am not certain about the month that these men escaped and were beheaded according to Tanaka but I think it was shortly before the beheading of Mahomed Afsar and Yakub Khan.

In September 1943 after we were taken to the Halmaheras dysentery broke out. Capn. Ushida was in charge of us. I went to the hospital and asked for medicine to cure the dysentery. They would not give it to me, they only gave me creosote to ease the pain.

Tanaka and Kobuta were responsible for us not getting a full supply of food. Every month when the rations were drawn the rations for the prisoners were put in the same store as the rations for the Japanese guards. They only issued us out of the store rice, salt and dried vegetables but would not give us biscuits, sweet biscuits or green peas, although I saw these latter items brought in every month for the No. 6 Transport Unit. About every two or three days I saw Tanaka and Kobuta taking boxes of biscuits for eight Japanese guards or police. Out of 40 bags of rice that would be brought in about 15 of them would go to them and 25 to us. This was for the whole month. There were eight of them to feed and about 190 of our men. I saw Tanaka and Kobuta giving biscuits and cigarettes to some of their friends, members of the Thaiwan force and to the Kempetai (Jap. Military Police).

I have heard Tanaka on many occasions say that he had friends in the Kempetai and therefore he could get anything done to us that he wanted in the way of punishment without getting permission from headquarters.

As the result of food being kept away from the men they contracted beri-beri; they suffered from debility and some died from it. A lot of the men were sick and needed hospital treatment and needed drugs that I could not procure. Tanaka would not allow the men to be taken to hospital. I said to him "The hospitals are admitting your men, why not the Indians?" They were also admitting Indonesian members of the auxiliary forces. Tanaka said "No Indians can go to hospital."

During the last six months Kobuta and Tanaka were very harsh in their treatment of the sick at the morning fatigues. Irrespective of how sick they were the men had to attend the morning parade and stand to attention whilst they listened to a lecture from either Kobuta or Tanaka for about 10 or 15 minutes. Some of the men were too sick to do this and collapsed on the parade. When they collapsed and fell they were left lying where they fell and at the finish of the lecture the rest of the party would be marched off by Tanaka or Kobuta. We had to supply men to take the place of those who had collapsed and this had to be done from the other men available, mainly sick people who I knew were not fit to work. I told Kobuta and Tanaka on numbers of occasions that numbers of men were too sick to work.

After the parade Kobuta and Tanaka went over to those who had collapsed and who were still lying there. They used to hit



them over the head or knees or kick them to test whether they were malingering or not. A few may have laid down to get a rest but most of them were genuine sick cases. Tanaka and Kobuta would then select from the sick ones those who were to be given an injection. They would point to one man as being no good as a worker because he was too sick and ordered that he was not to have injections. Tanaka and Kobuta said that they were the ones to pick and choose who amongst the sick were to get the injections. They would not allow injections to be given to the very sick because they said they would be no good for working. The injections that were given were given either by myself or the Jap. medical orderly. The injections were of vita camphor or oilum camphor; they give strength to the heart for an hour or so, otherwise a man might die if he is in a very collapsed condition. Some of the men had to be lifted by Indian prisoners back to the barracks. The supply of camphor injection was obtained from either Tanaka or Kobuta or the medical orderly. Often I was able to give injections to those who were very sick and really needed it, but this was given from supplies which we had stolen. Of course I was unable to give those injections in the presence of Tanaka and Kobuta. I was only allowed to give injections to the men they picked out. The men they would not let me inject would have died if orders had been carried out, but in many cases I was able to save their lives by giving them secret injections.

Many of my men badly needed extractions of advanced carious teeth; I would report to Tanaka that those men were urgently in need of dental treatment but Tanaka would not let them go to the Japanese dental people. I did not have any instrument myself to perform extractions. Tanaka would not give any reason for not letting them go to the dentist but would say "They cannot go, we want them for work." Tanaka would not issue passes which were necessary to get dental care.

Earlier there were only six guards as well as Tanaka and Kobuta; in the last fortnight they put on another five, making eleven in addition to Tanaka and Kobuta. Kowana was one of them, Khagi Shima was another, Adachi was another, Otake was another, and the medical orderly, Okama, was another.

I often saw Kowana, Khagi Shima and Adachi administer severe beatings with hands and sticks.

I can identify Kobuta and Tanaka. I can also identify all the guards I have mentioned by name.

them over the head or knees or kick them to test whether they were malingering or not. A few may have laid down to get a rest but most of them were genuine sick cases. Tanaka and Kobuta would then select from the sick ones those who were to be given an injection. They would point to one man as being no good as a worker because he was too sick and ordered that he was not to have injections. Tanaka and Kobuta said that they were the ones to pick and choose who amongst the sick were to get the injections. They would not allow injections to be given to the very sick because they said they would be no good for working. The injections that were given were given either by myself or the Jap. medical orderly. The injections were of vita camphor or oilum camphor; they give strength to the heart for an hour or so, otherwise a man might die if he is in a very collapsed condition. Some of the men had to be lifted by Indian prisoners back to the barracks. The supply of camphor injection was obtained from either Tanaka or Kobuta or the medical orderly. Often I was able to give injections to those who were very sick and really needed it, but this was given from supplies which we had stolen. Of course I was unable to give those injections in the presence of Tanaka and Kobuta. I was only allowed to give injections to the men they picked out. The men they would not let me inject would have died if orders had been carried out, but in many cases I was able to save their lives by giving them secret injections.

Many of my men badly needed extractions of advanced carious teeth; I would report to Tanaka that those men were urgently in need of dental treatment but Tanaka would not let them go to the Japanese dental people. I did not have any instrument myself to perform extractions. Tanaka would not give any reason for not letting them go to the dentist but would say "They cannot go, we want them for work." Tanaka would not issue passes which were necessary to get dental care.

Earlier there were only six guards as well as Tanaka and Kobuta; in the last fortnight they put on another five, making eleven in addition to Tanaka and Kobuta. Kowana was one of them, Khagi Shima was another, Adachi was another, Otake was another, and the medical orderly, Okama, was another.

I often saw Kowana, Khagi Shima and Adachi administer severe beatings with hands and sticks.

I can identify Kobuta and Tanaka. I can also identify all the guards I have mentioned by name.

Two Indians, Shakien Peg, 2/9 Jat. Reg, and Ghulam Yasin, 36 Ord. Workshop, died of dysentery - amoebic dysentery. This was about March or April 1945. I told Tanaka that they were suffering from this complaint and I asked him for emetine to cure this condition. He said "You are not going to get this medicine, it is not available." I know that some had been available ten days before because I had been given a supply of it from another unit in the vicinity. I told Tanaka that they would die unless I could treat them with this medicine. I asked him if he would not give me the medicine would he allow them to go to hospital in order to try and save their lives. He refused both the medicine or to allow them to go to hospital. They both died at the end of March or beginning of April 1945. I say from my medical experience and my observation and treatment of these men that I would have been able to cure their complaint and save their lives if I had been given this emetine.

When we arrived in the Halmaheras about two thirds of the Indian prisoners did not have any footwear and had to work in bare feet. This resulted in the men with bare feet getting sores on the feet and legs. The infection spread quickly and resulted in the permanent disability of many of them, and some deaths. The officer whom I asked for these supplies and who refused to give them was a Staff Capn. of the Thakeda Tai. I could not identify him as I only saw him once or twice.

-----

I, Somnath Paul do solemnly and sincerely declare that the evidence given before this Commission and contained on this and the preceding six pages is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

s/ S. N. Paul  
CAPT., IMS

Declared before me this 25th day of September 1945.

s/ R. C. Kirby



# EXHIBIT NO. 1806

書類第五五三八號

## 澳洲戦争犯罪委員会

一九四五年九月二十四日「モロタイ」戦時俘虜、抑留者收容所ニ於イテ「カービー」判事閣下ノ面前ニテ録取セラレタル證言。

陸軍大尉「S・N・ボール」ノ證言

(宣誓ヲナス)

(本證通譯 助ケラ籍ルコトナク證言ヲナシタリ)  
陸軍大尉「S・N・ボール」ハ「カービー」判事ニ依リ正式ニ宣誓セラレタル後陳述ス。

私ノ名ハ陸軍大尉「S・N・ボール」デアリマス。  
私ノ陸軍番號ハ一七九三二一〇 R O / Zデアリマス  
私ハ印度軍軍醫部ニ所屬シテアリマス。戦争前私ハ醫師デアリマシタ。私ノ本籍地ハ「アグラ」、「ダヤル・バー」、「ビジュツト・ナガール」、「一〇 / 二〇」デアリマス。私ハ捕ヘラレタ時「シンガポール」ノ第十七共同綜合病院ニタリマシタ。降伏ハ一九四二年二月十五日デ私ハ十八日ニ捕ヘラレマシタ。私ハ下記ノ期間、下記ノ收容所ニタリマシタ。

(一)「シンガポール」ヨリ十五マイルノ「ミースー」

Doc 5538

收容所、一九四二年二月二十三日ヨリ一九四二年六月マデ。

(二)「シンガポール」ヨリ十三マイルノ「クランジ」收容所、一九四二年六月ヨリ一九四二年十月マデ。

(三)「シンガポール」ヨリ約五マイルノ「ブラー」收容所、一九四二年十一月ヨリ一九四二年十二月マデ。

(四)「クランジ」收容所、一九四三年一月十二日ヨリ一九四三年一月三十一日マデ。

(五)「シンガポール」ヨリ十二マイルノ「セレター」收容所、一九四三年二月一日ヨリ一九四三年八月二十四日マデ。

(六)「シンガポール」ヨリ約七マイルノ「アダムス・ロード」收容所、一九四三年八月二十五日ヨリ八月二十七日マデ。

(七)「オカナマル」ニ乗船、一九四三年九月二十五日「ヘルマヘラス」島ニ上陸。

(八)「コックワ」收容所、一九四三年九月二十五日ヨリ一九四四年七月マデ。

(九)「テイジユク」收容所、一九四四年七月。

(十)「テイジユク」ヨリ約一、五マイルノ收容所、名稱不明、一九四四年八月。

(十一)「テラガン」收容所、一九四四年九月ヨリ一九四五年八月三十一日マデ。

2.

Doc 5538

3.

閣下、問、個々ノ日本人將校及ビ衛兵ノ犯罪ニ關スル限り、アナタハ「テラガン」ニ行クマデハ何等苦情ヲ申立テルヤウナ事ハナカツタト了解シテキマスガソウデスカ。

答、「テラガン」收容所ニ行クマデハ醫藥品ト醫療ノ抑制及ビ輕度ノ殴打以外ニハ別段苦情ヲ申出ル程ノ事ハアリマセンデシタ。

最初私ガ「テイジユク」收容所ニ着イタ時ニハ「コブタ」中尉ガ日本軍指揮官デアリマシタ。コノ收容所ニハ又「イカイ」伍長、「コワナ」一等兵ガラリマシタ。「コブタ」ハ第六輸送隊ノ一員デシタ。コノ收容所ニキル間私ハ「コブタ」中尉ガ指揮官トシテ行動シ日本人幹部及ビ印度人戰時俘虜ノ兩者ニ對シテ命令ヲ下シテキルノヲ見マシタ。私ハ「テイジユク」收容所カラ約一、五マイル離レタ名稱不明ノ收容所ニ移リマシタ。コレハ一九四四年ノ八月デシタ。前ニ述べタ日本人將校ヤ下士官達モ我々ト一緒ニコノ收容所ニ行キマシタ。ソシテ我々がソコニ到着シテカラ間モナク「イトウ」中尉ト田中兵長ガ着キマシタ。私ハ自分ノ目デ「コブタ」中尉ガ依然コノ收容所ノ指揮官デアルノヲ見マシタガ田中兵長ハ階級



Doc 5538

4.

デハ他ニモツト上ノ者ガアツタニモ拘ラズ  
「コブタ」ノ副指揮官トシテ行動シテキマ  
シタ。田中兵長ハ私ノキル前デ命令ヲ受領  
シ、命令ニ就イテ「コブタ」ト相談シ他ノ  
日本人所員ヤ印度人戦時俘虜達ニ命令ヲ下  
シマシタ。

田中ハ私ヤ他ノ印度人俘虜達ニ我々ハ日  
本軍ノ一員トナルダロウト言ヒマシタ。一  
九四五年二月、田中ハ私ト「マホメツド・  
アクラム」少尉トIWOノ「マホメツド・  
ハツセン」ニ我々ハモヘヤ戦時俘虜デハナ  
ク日本軍ノ命ニ依ツテ日本軍ノ一員ニナツ  
タト言ヒマシタ。彼ハソレヲ我々ノ室デノ  
談話ノ際ニ申シマシタ。彼ハソレヲ上カラ  
ノ命令デ服従シナケレバナラナイト言ヒマ  
シタ。私ハ抗議シマシタ。他ノ三人モ亦抗  
議シマシタ。我々ハソレハ戦争規定ニ違反  
セルモノデアルト言ヒマシタ。ソシテ我々  
ハ日本軍ノ一員トナルコトラ欲シナイト言  
ヒマシタ。田中ハ「君達ハサウシナケレバ  
ナラナイノダ」ト言ヒマシタ。田中ハ日本  
語デ言ヒマシタガ私ニハ彼ノ言ツタコトガ  
判リマシタ。我々三人ハ彼ノ言フコトガ判  
ル位、日本語ヲ知ツテキマシタ。IWOハ

Doc 5538

5. ★

通譯トシテ我々ノ抗議ヲ田中ニ對シ日本語ニ翻譯シマシタ。ソノ時カラ田中へ我々ヲ整列サセルヤウニナリマシタ。

彼へ我々ニ日本軍ノ方法ヤ慣習ヲ教へ給マシタ。我々へ早朝七時頃カラ雜役ニカカリ、午後六時頃ニ終リマシタ。ソレガ何時モノ日課デシタ。雜役トイフノハ藥品ヤ食糧ノハイツタ重イ箱ヲカツイデ、二、三マイル運搬シ毎日三、四往復スルコトデシタ。印度人俘虜へ多數ガコノ雜役隊ニハイツテオマシタ。或ル者へ烟ニヤラレマシタガ他ノ者へ前ニ述べタ仕事ヲシマシタ。

問下、問、午前七時カラ午後六時マデノ間ニ食事時間ヘアリマシタカ。

答、食事ノアツタ日ニハ最初ノ食事ハ午前六時半頃デシタ。我々が、捕ヘラレテオタ、最後ノ三ヶ月ベカリハソノ日ノ作業ニ就ク前ニ食事ハ全然與ヘラレマセンデシタ。我々へ我々自身ノ炊事室ヲ持ツテオマシタ。ソシテ茶、砂糖、鹽ナド我々自身ノ私的ナ食糧ヲ手ニ入レマシタ。我々へ作業ニ取リカカル前、何カ飲ミ物ガアツタダケデ食べ物ヘアリマセンデシタ。

正午十二時ニ我々ハソノ日ノ最初ノ食事ヲ

Doc 5538

5. \*

通譯トシテ我々ノ抗議ヲ田中ニ對シ日本語  
ニ翻譯シマシタ。ソノ時カラ田中ハ我々ヲ  
整列サセルヤウニナリマシタ。

彼ハ我々ニ日本軍ノ方法ヤ慣習ヲ教ヘ始  
マシタ。我々ハ早朝七時頃カラ雜役ニカカ  
リ、午後六時頃ニ終リマシタ。ソレガ何時  
モノ日課デシタ。雜役トイフノハ藥品ヤ食  
糧ノハイツタ重イ箱ヲカツイデ、二、三マ  
イル運搬シ毎日三、四往復スルコトデシタ  
印度人俘虜ハ多數ガコノ雜役隊ニハイツテ  
オマシタ。或ル者ハ烟ニヤラレマシタガ他  
ノ者ハ前ニ述べタ仕事ヲシマシタ。

問下、問、午前七時カラ午後六時マデノ間ニ食事時  
間ハアリマシタカ。

答、食事ノアツタ日ニハ最初ノ食事ハ午前六  
時半頃デシタ。我々が、捕ヘラレテオタ、  
最後ノ三ヶ月バカリハソノ日ノ作業ニ就ク  
前ニ食事ハ全然與ヘラレマセンデシタ。我  
々ハ我々自身ノ炊事室ヲ持ツテオマシタ。  
ソシテ茶、砂糖、鹽ナド我々自身ノ私的ナ  
食糧ヲ手ニ入レマシタ。我々ハ作業ニ取り  
カカル前、何カ飲ミ物がアツタダケデ食ベ  
物ハアリマセンデシタ。

正午十二時ニ我々ハソノ日ノ最初ノ食事ヲ



Doc 5538

6.

攝リマシタ。普通我々ハ日本人ニ支給サレ  
タ米ヲ持ツテ行キマシタ。我々ニ與ヘラレ  
タ米ノ量ハ最初ハ十「オンス」デシタ。ソ  
ノ後コノ給與ハ減ジ最後ニハ約五「オンス」  
トナリマシタ。彼等ハ我々ニ若干ノ罐詰ニ  
シタ乾燥野菜ヲ呉レマシタガ大体我々ハ密  
林ノ草木ノ葉ヲ食ベテ生キテオマシタ。晝  
食ノタメ一時間ノ休憩ガ與ヘラレマシタ。  
我々ハドコロデモ働イテオタトコロデ休息シ  
マシタ。

次ノ食事ハ午後七時頃歸ツテ來テカラデシ  
タ。若シソノ時モウ暗クナツテオテモ燈火  
ハ與ヘラレマセンデシタ。我々ノ食ベルモ  
ノハ各人ニ配給サレタ米ノ晝食ノ残りダケ  
デシタ。夕食前我々ニ約半時間ノ軍事教練  
ガ施サレマシタ。イツモ田中ガコノ教練ヲ  
受ケ持ツテオマシタ。時々「コブタ」モヤ  
ツテ來テ様子ヲ見テオマシタ。

私ハ甚ダ屢々田中ガコノ整列ノ際印度人俘  
虜ヲ毆ルノヲ見マシタ。或ル時ハ彼ハ平手  
デ毆リマシタシ、又或ル時ニハ棒デ頭ヤ身  
体ヲ打テマシタ。然シ大概ハ頭デシタ。私  
ハ彼ガ誰彼ノ見境ナク毆ルノヲ見マシタ。  
ソレハ俘虜ノ凡テガ一度ハ毆ラレ、大体二

Doc 5538

★

6.

攝リマシタ。普通我々ハ日本人ニ支給サレ  
タ米ヲ持ツテ行キマシタ。我々ニ與ヘラレ  
タ米ノ量ハ最初ハ十「オンス」デシタ。ソ  
ノ後コノ給與ハ減ジ最後ニハ約五「オンス」  
トナリマシタ。彼等ハ我々ニ若干ノ罐詰ニ  
シタ乾燥野菜ヲ呉レマシタガ大体我々ハ密  
林ノ草木ノ葉ヲ食ベテ生キテオマシタ。晝  
食ノタメ一時間ノ休憩ガ與ヘラレマシタ。  
我々ハドコロデモ働イテオタトコロデ休息シ  
マシタ。

次ノ食事ハ午後七時頃歸ツテ來テカラデシ  
タ。若シソノ時モウ暗クナツテオテモ燈火  
ハ與ヘラレマセンデシタ。我々ノ食ベルモ  
ノハ各人ニ配給サレタ米ノ晝食ノ残りダケ  
デシタ。夕食前我々ニ約半時間ノ軍事教練  
ガ施サレマシタ。イツモ田中ガコノ教練ヲ  
受ケ持ツテオマシタ。時々「コブタ」モヤ  
ツテ來テ様子ヲ見テオマシタ。

私ハ甚ダ屢々田中ガコノ整列ノ際印度人俘  
虜ヲ毆ルノヲ見マシタ。或ル時ハ彼ハ平手  
デ毆リマシタシ、又或ル時ニハ棒デ頭ヤ身  
体ヲ打テマシタ。然シ大概ハ頭デシタ。私  
ハ彼ガ誰彼ノ見境ナク毆ルノヲ見マシタ。  
ソレハ俘虜ノ凡テガ一度ハ毆ラレ、大体二

Doc 5538

★

6.

攝リマシタ。普通我々ハ日本人ニ支給サレ  
タ米ヲ持ツテ行キマシタ。我々ニ與ヘラレ  
タ米ノ量ハ最初ハ十「オンス」デシタ。ソ  
ノ後コノ給與ハ減ジ最後ニハ約五「オンス」  
トナリマシタ。彼等ハ我々ニ若干ノ罐詰ニ  
シタ乾燥野菜ヲ呉レマシタガ大体我々ハ密  
林ノ草木ノ葉ヲ食ベテ生キテサマシタ。晝  
食ノタメ一時間ノ休憩ガ與ヘラレマシタ。  
我々ハドロデモ働イテサタドロデ休息シ  
マシタ。

次ノ食事ハ午後七時頃歸ツテ來テカラデシ  
タ。若シソノ時モウ暗クナツテサテモ燈火  
ハ與ヘラレマセンデシタ。我々ノ食ベルモ  
ノハ各人ニ配給サレタ米ノ晝食ノ残りダケ  
デシタ。夕食前我々ニ約半時間ノ軍事教練  
ガ施サレマシタ。イツモ田中ガコノ教練ヲ  
受ケ持ツテサマシタ。時々「コブタ」モヤ  
ツテ來テ様子ヲ見テサマシタ。

私ハ甚ダ屢々田中ガコノ整列ノ際印度人俘  
虜ヲ毆ルノヲ見マシタ。或ル時ハ彼ハ平手  
デ毆リマシタシ、又或ル時ニハ棒デ頭ヤ身  
体ヲ打テマシタ。然シ大概ハ頭デシタ。私  
ハ彼ガ誰彼ノ見境ナク毆ルノヲ見マシタ。  
ソレハ俘虜ノ凡テガ一度ハ毆ラレ、大体二



Doc 5538

十人ノ者が毎日教練ノ際毆ラレルトイフ程  
デシタ。大抵ノ場合平手打ちハ相手ヲ地面  
ニ倒ス程激シイモノデシタ。彼ガ手デ毆ル  
時ニハ普通サウデシタ。私ハヨク彼ガ俘虜  
ニ向カツテ言フノヲ聞キマシタ。「オ前ノ  
頭ハヨクナイカラ直シテヤルノダ。」トソ  
シテ彼ハ棒デ頭ヲ毆ルノデシタ。ソノ棒ハ  
約一「インチ」ノ太サノアル長イ散歩用ノ  
「ステッキ」デシタ。

ココデ私ハ虐待ト醫藥品ノ抑制ニ付イテ述  
ベソノ例ヲ擧ゲマセウ。ソシテソレヲ述べ  
終ヘタラ斬首ト殺害ニ付イテ申述べマセウ  
一九四五年三月頃、我々ノ兵隊ノ三名「マ  
ホメツド・シャイアイ」、「アリ・ハイダ  
ー」、「ツフエイル・マホメツド」ハ「コ  
ブタ」並ビニ田中カラ虐待ヲ受ケマシタ。

田中ハ私ニ向カツテ、當時畑デ働イテキタ  
コノ三名ハ働き振リガ悪イカラ診察シテク  
レト言ヒマシタ。私ハ彼等ヲ診察シテ田中  
ニ彼等ハ胸氣ト全身衰弱ニ冒サレテキル旨  
話シマシタ。私ハコノコトラ私自身、日本  
語デ言葉ヲ補フタメ手真似ヲ交ヘテ田中ニ  
話シマシタ。

ソノ時私ハ彼ガ彼等ヲ一人宛毆ルノヲ見マ

Doc 5538

シタ。最初ヘ手デ彼等ガ地面ニ倒レルマデ  
殴リ續ケマシタ。次ニ彼ヘ彼等ヲ再ビ立チ  
上ラセルト棒デ指關節、膝、頭部ヲ殴リ續  
ケテ遂ニコノ三人ヲ人事不省ニ陥ラシメマ  
シタ。コノ殴打ハ約半時間ニモ亘リマシタ  
私ハコノ殴打ノ後「アリ・ハイダー」ガ重  
傷トナツタノヲ知リマシタ。ソシテデキル  
ダケノ手當ヲ施シ續ケマシタガ遂ニ彼ハ一  
週同カ十日ノ後死ニマシタ。私ハ田中ニ彼  
ガ重傷デアルコトヲ話シマシタガ田中ハ彼  
ハ難役ニ就キ畑カラ野菜ヲ運バナケレバナ  
ラヌト言ヒマシタ。私ハコノ時「アリ・ハ  
イダー」ガ宿舍ニ歸ツテ來ズ翌朝他ノ印度  
人ニ依ツテ宿舍ニ連れて來ラレルノヲ見マ  
シタ。私ハソノ時彼ヲ見マシタ。彼ハ人事  
不省ニ陥リ衰弱シ切ツタ状態ニアリマシタ  
私ハ彼ノ生命ヲ持タセルタメ注射ヲ試シマ  
シタガ一時間半ノ後彼ハ死ニマシタ。

(以下次頁ニツヅク)

Doc 5538

私ハ印度デ三、年間醫師ヲ開業シテ居マシタ、軍  
醫ニナツテ三年間勤務シマシタ。ソウシテ私ノ醫  
術上ノ經驗及ビ「アリーハイダー」ガ毆打サレタ  
ノヲ検査シ、診シタ結果、彼ノ死因ハソノ毆打ニ依  
ルモノト診斷スルト記載シマシタ。彼ガ押メラレ  
タ折ニハ私モ立會ヒマシタ。

「シャフイー」及ビ「ツフアイル」モ毆打サレテ  
病ンデ居タノデ輕勞働ニ廻サレテ居マシタ。彼等ノ  
程度ハ相當ヒドカツタガ「アリーハイダー」程悪ク  
ハナカツタノデシタ。

私ハ「ツフアイル」ガ甚ダ衰弱シテ居ルノヲ見マ  
シタ。實際、彼ハ殺ス爲メニ毒ヲ下サイト私ニ頼ン  
ダ程悪クアリマシタ。無論、私ハソノ事ハシマセ  
ンデシタガ、彼ハ終ニ恢復シマシタ。私ハ「シャフ  
イー」ガ本島ノ<sup>2</sup>/<sub>9</sub>陸軍病院ニ入ツテ居ルノヲ見マシ  
タ。今デモ彼ハソノ病院ニ居マス。「ツフアイル」モ  
コノ病院ニ居マシタ。「アクラム」及ビ「I.W.C  
・マホメッド・ハツセン」助手モ現場ニ居テ「シ  
ヤフイー」「ハイダー」及ビ「ツフアイル」ノ毆打  
サレルノヲ見マシタ。

次ノ虐待事件ハ「マンシイカーン」ニ就テマス  
私ハ彼ガ田中及ビ「コワナ」ニ毆ラレソレガラ木

9. A



Doc 5538

ニ縛ラレタノヲ見マシタ彼ハ食物モ水モナシニソ  
コニ二十匹時間放置サレテ居マシタ、彼ハ後手ニ  
縛ラレテ縄デ木ノ幹ニ結ヘ附ケラレテ居タ、縄ハ  
彼ノ身体ト木ノ幹トノマワリヲ縛ツテアリマシタ  
コレハ一九四五年七月頃ノ事デス、當時彼ガ木ニ  
縛ラレテ居タハ大小便垂レ流シデアツタ。

彼ハ木ニ縛ラレル前ニ十五分以上モ睡ラレタ。私  
ハ彼ガ田中及ビーコブタニ私ノ腕程ノ長さノ新  
棒ヲ以ツテ殴ラレテ居ルノヲ見タ、彼等ハ彼ノ頭  
ト膝ノ邊ヲ打ツタ。一マンシイ・カーン~~ン~~ガ~~ン~~ラレ  
タ折ニハ一ゼム・アブデユラ・カーン~~ン~~モ一EW  
。マホメツド・ハッセン~~ン~~モ現場ニ居タ

又~~2~~9 J A T 隊ノ「マホメツド・シャフイ~~ン~~」ノ  
毆打モ知ツテ居ル、コレハ一九四五年七月~~頃~~ノ事デ  
アツタ、田中ト「コワナ~~ン~~」ガ太イ棒デ頭ヲ半時間  
以上モ打ツタ、私ハ彼等ガ毆ツテ居ルノヲ見タ。  
其ノ時「コブタ~~ン~~」ハ立ツテ居ツタノヲ目撃シタ、  
本人ハ何も云ハナイデ、何等抵抗シナカツタ。彼  
ガ氣絶スルト田中又ハ「コワナ~~ン~~」ガ彼ノ顔ニ水ヲ  
カケテ蘇生サセ又氣絶スル迄彼ヲ毆ルノヲ見マシ  
タ。

10

Doc 5538

段打が済ムトスグニ田中ト「コワナ」ガ「シヤ  
ファイ」ラシテ藤ノ後ニ薪ヲ挟ンデ薪ノ上ニ無理ニ  
座ラセルノヲ見マシタ、私ハ彼等ガ行ヲ後手ニ縛  
リ頸ト背トラ棒デ叩クノヲ見マシタ。彼ハソノ姿  
勢デハ到底正座シテ居ル事が出来ナカッタノデ倒  
レルト又打タレテ又元ノ正座ノ姿勢ニ起サレタ、  
コレガ度々起ツタ、コノ度々ノ段打ガ又半時同  
イタ、「シヤファイ」ガコノ姿勢デ田中ト「コワナ」  
ニ殴ラレタ折ニ「コワナ」ガ石油ヲ「シヤファイ」  
ノ足ニカケソレニ點火シタ、ソノ間デモ田中ハ段  
リツバケタ、殴ラレタ後「シヤファイ」ハ後手ニ縛  
ラレテ木ノ幹ニ繋ガレ夜通シ放置サレタ、私及ビ  
他ノ者ガ夜間宿カニ食物ト水ヲ與ヘタ。

田中ガ「シヤファイ」ヲ殴ツタ理由ハ「シヤファイ」  
ハ彼自身が食物ヲ盗ンダ事ハ目白シタガ他ノ者ヲ  
連座サセル事ヲ拒絶シタトノ事デアツタ、田中ハ  
彼ガ他ノ者ニツイテモ目白スル迄ハ責メルト私ニ  
云ツタ然シ「シヤファイ」ハコノヤウニ殴ラレラレ  
テモソレハ云ハナカッタ、「シヤファイ」ハ打タレ  
ナガラ度々盗ンダ事ニ謝シテハ唯自分一人丈ケガ  
責任アルノダト云ツテ居ルノヲ聞キマシタ。

11. ★

Doc 5538

「シヤフイー」ハ印度語デ自分一人死ヌ覺悟デ他  
ノ者ハ誰モ遊座サセタクナイト云ヒマシタ、私ハ  
コノコトヲ日本語ニ通譯シテ田中ニ「シヤフイー」  
ガコウ云ツテ居ルト告ゲタ。

段ツタ翌朝田中ト「コブタ」ハ私ト「ゼム・ア  
ブデユラ・カン」ト「マホメツド」ハツセレ「ヲ呼  
ビ出シテ彼ハ「シヤフイー」ノ首ヲ斬ロウト思フガ  
吾々ノ意見ハドウカト尋ネマシタ、私ハ斬首ハ已  
ニ度々アツタノデ「シヤフイー」ヲ斬ツテモ何ノ役  
ニモ立ツマイソレデ何か他ノ罰ヲ加ヘル方がヨロ  
シカロウト云ツタ、彼等ヲ斬首シナカッタ田中ト  
「コブタ」ハコノ懲罰ハ私ト他ノ印度人ニ委セル  
ト云ツタ、ソレデ吾々ハ彼ノ顔ニ煤ヲ塗り彼ノ靴  
ヲ首ニ吊リ下ゲテ一巡歩カセタ、彼ニ今後盜ミヲ  
シナイト覺ハセタ而シテ彼ハ石ノ事ヲ覺ツタ。

次ニ御話スル事件ハ「ゼム・モーハン・シング  
」ノ處待デアル、モハ水腫病デ重篤デアツタ、ソ  
レハ一九三三年四月ノ事デアツタ彼ハ水腫病デア  
ツタノデ終ニソノ爲メニ八月十三日カ十四日ニ死  
ツタ私ハ彼ノ世話ヲシテ居タ、私ハ彼ガ腹ニ水ガ

124



Doc 5538

痛ツテ腰レ上リ非常ニ痛ンデ居タノヲ見ヌ、コレ  
ガ爲メニ呼吸ガ困難ニナリコノ痛ミヲ取ル爲メニ  
ハ彼ノ腹カラ水ヲ出サナケレバナラナカツタ、コ  
レヲスルノニ何モ其ノ適ノ機具ハナカツタ、私ハ  
田中ト一コブタニ度々薬ト水ヲ取ル機具ヲ呉レ  
ルヤウニ頼ンダガ薬モ道具モ手ニ入ラナイトノ事  
デアツタ。私ハ田中ト一コブタニコノ病人ヲ病院  
ヘ入レルヤウニ頼ンダガ彼等ハ印度人ハ入院ヲ許  
サレナイト答ヘタ、其後一人ノ日云看護兵ガ二〇  
cc・ノ針（注射針ノ様ナ）ノ非常ニ小サナノヲ呉  
レタノデソレデ一部ノ水ヲ取ツタガ八時間カラ十  
時間程カ、ツタ、ソノ間患者ヲ座ラセネバナラナ  
カツタノデ彼ニ取ツテハ非常ナ苦痛デアツタ、私  
ノ醫者ニ就テノ知設ト私ノ觀察ト診察並ビニ一ゼ  
ム・モ一ハン・シングーヲ手術シタ事ニ鑑ミ若シ  
カガ彼ニ適當ナ手術ト薬ヲ與ヘタナラバ彼ノ生命  
ハ恐ラク取止メラレタノデアロウト言出スル。

（以下次頁ニツグ）

★

13

Doc 5538

次ニ私ガ申上ゲタイ事件ハ「マホメット、アク  
ラム」ノ虐待ニ就テデアル、一九四五年ノ二月頃  
「コブタ」中尉ガ「アクラム」ヲ命令違反デ叱ツ  
テ后ルノヲ聞イタソシテ彼ニ二ツノ慕舎ト一ツノ  
庭ヲ作レト命ジタ、私ハ「アクラム」ト田中ト「  
コブタ」ガ「アクラム」ガ造庭作業ヲ續ケルベキ  
カ否ヤニツイテ議論ヲシテ后ルノヲ聞イタ、「ア  
クラム」ハ上級ノ當局ニ訴ヘルト云ツタ、田中ハ  
「オ前ハ殿幕ニ庭翳サレルゾ、自分ハ憲兵ニ澤山  
知人ガアル、必要ト認メタ場合ニハ後日彼等ハオ  
前ノ首ヲ斬ルカモ知レナイゾ」ト云ツタ。

「アクラム」ハ上級當局ニ訴ヘルコトハシマセン  
ト云ツタ、ソコデ「コブタ」ハ自分ハオ首ニ對シ  
テ怒ツテハ后ナイ、許スカラ元ノ通り云ヒ付カツ  
タ仕事ヲセヨト云ツタ、其後一人ノ憲兵ガ通譯者  
ト來タ折ニ私モ后ツタ、「アクラム」モ「ゼム、  
アブデユラー、カーン」モ其庭ニ后ツタ、「アク  
ラム」ハ平原デ庭ツテ后タ、憲兵ハ「ドウシテオ  
前ハソノオ服ヲシテ庭ツテ后ルカ」ト日本語デ  
尋ネタ、私ハソノ言ヲ通譯シタガソレガ終ラヌ中  
ニ憲兵ハ平手デ「アクラム」ヲ叩キ出シタ、ソレ  
ハ庭ヒ霞リ方デアツタ、「アクラム」ハ霞ラレツ  
ツモ椅子ニカケテ后タガ度々床ニ張り倒サレタ、

14

Doc 5538

次ニ私ガ申上ゲタイ事件ハ「マホメット、アクラム」ノ虐待ニ就テデアル、一九四五年ノ二月頃「コブタ」中尉ガ「アクラム」ヲ命令違反デ叱ツテ居ルノヲ聞イタソシテ彼ニ二ツノ慕舎ト一ツノ庭ヲ作レト命ジタ、私ハ「アクラム」ト田中ト「コブタ」ガ「アクラム」ガ造庭作業ヲ續ケルベキカ否ヤニツイテ議論ラシテ居ルノヲ聞イタ、「アクラム」ハ上級ノ當局ニ訴ヘルト云ツタ、田中ハ「オ前ハ殿幕ニ庭罰サレルゾ、自分ハ憲兵ニ澤山知人がアル、必要ト認メタ場合ニハ後日彼等ハオ前ノ首ヲ斬ルカモ知レナイゾ」ト云ツタ。

「アクラム」ハ上級當局ニ訴ヘルコトハシマセント云ツタ、ソコデ「コブタ」ハ自分ハオ首ニ對シテ怒ツテハ居ナイ、許スカラ元ノ通り云ヒ付カツタ仕事ヲセヨト云ツタ、其後一人ノ憲兵ガ通譯者ト來タ折ニ私モ居ツタ、「アクラム」モ「ゼム、アブデユラー、カーン」モ其處ニ居ツタ、「アクラム」ハ平服デ座ツテ居タ、憲兵ハ「ドウシテオ前ハソノ服ヲシテ座ツテ居ルカ」ト日本語デ尋ネタ、私ハソノ言ヲ通譯シタガソレガ終ラヌ中ニ憲兵ハ平手デ「アクラム」ヲ叩キ出シタ、ソレハ隨ヒ霞リ方デアツタ、「アクラム」ハ霞ラレツツモ椅子ニカケテ居タガ度々床ニ張り倒サレタ、

14



Dec 5538

毆打ハ十分乃至十五分モ續イタ、ソレハ捕虜ノ室  
デ起ツタ事デアル。

私ハ食堂事務員デアツタ。「アクラム」ハ十日  
間食事ヲ半減サレタ、其十日間田中ハ毎日來テ私  
ヤ他ノ捕虜ニ對シ「アクラム」ハ種々ノ罪ヲ犯シ  
テ后ルト話ツタ、田中ハ「アクラム」ニ罪狀自白  
書ニ署名ヲ要求スル若シ拒ンダラ「アクラム」ノ  
首ヲ斬ルト私ニ告ゲタ、彼ハコノ事ヲ「アクラム」  
ニ話シ署名スルヤウ勸メヨト私ニ頼ンダ、私ハ云  
ワレタ通り「アクラム」ニ話シタトコロ彼ハ署名  
シタ。

田中ト「コブタ」ガ捕虜ノ管理ニ關係シテ后ツ  
タ全期間私ハ始ンド毎日彼等ノ中ノ一人又ハ二人  
共ガ棒ヲ持ツテ捕虜ヲ酷ク叩クノヲ實際ニ見マシ  
タ。

次ニ私ハ捕虜ノ斬首及ビ死亡ニ就テ語りマセウ、  
第一ノ事件ハ一九四五年三月頃ノ「マホメツド、デ  
イン」ノ事件デス  
彼ハ物置カラ魚ノ籠詰ヲ一個盗ンダ事ヲ自白シタ、  
彼ハ引ツ張り出サレ機内ノ荷ニ縛リツケラレタ、  
私ハ「マホメツド、デイン」ガ荷ニ縛リツケラレ  
テ后ルノハ見マシタ、ソウシテ其邊カラ毆打ノ音ト  
叫ビ聲ガ來ルノヲ聞キマシタガ實際毆打サレテ后  
ルノハ見マセンデシタ、私ハ彼ガ荷ニクケラレテ

15. ★

Doc 5538

15. \*

殴打ハ十分乃至十五分モ續イタ、ソレハ捕虜ノ室  
デ起ツタ事デアル。

私ハ食堂事務員デアツタ。「アクラム」ハ十日  
間食事ヲ半減サレタ、其十日間田中ハ毎日來テ私  
ヤ他ノ捕虜ニ對シ「アクラム」ハ種々ノ罪ヲ犯シ  
テ居ルト話ツタ、田中ハ「アクラム」ニ罪狀自白  
書ニ署名ヲ要求スル若シ拒ンダラ「アクラム」ノ  
首ヲ斬ルト私ニ告ゲタ、彼ハコノ事ヲ「アクラム」  
ニ話シ署名スルヤウ勸メヨト私ニ頼ンダ、私ハ云  
ワレタ通り「アクラム」ニ話シタトコロ彼ハ署名  
シタ。

田中ト「コブタ」ガ捕虜ノ管理ニ關係シテ居ツ  
タ全期間私ハ始ンド毎日彼等ノ中ノ一人又ハ二人  
共ガ棒ヲ持ツテ捕虜ヲ踏ク叩クノヲ實際ニ見マシ  
タ。

次ニ私ハ捕虜ノ斬首及ビ死亡ニ就テ語りマセウ、  
第一ノ事件ハ一九四五年三月頃ノ「マホメツド、デ  
イン」ノ事件デス

彼ハ物置カラ魚ノ罐詰ヲ一個盗ンダ事ヲ自白シタ、  
彼ハ引ツ張り出サレ機内ノ荷ニ縛リツケラレタ、  
私ハ「マホメツド、デイン」ガ荷ニ縛リツケラレ  
テ居ルノハ見マシタ、ソウシテ其邊カラ電打ノ音ト  
叫ビ聲ガ來ルノヲ聞キマシタガ實際殴打サレテ居  
ルノハ見マセンデシタ、私ハ彼ガ荷ニククラレテ

Doc 5538

★  
16

居ルノヲ午後四時頃ニ見マシタ。午後十時頃以後  
何時カ彼ハソコニハ居マセシデシタ、私ハ彼ヲ搜  
シマシタが見付カリマセシデシタ、飯田菅田中ハ  
私ニ「マホメツド、デイン」ハ捕縛サレ警官ノ手  
デ首ヲ斬ラセタト私ニ語シマシタ  
彼ガ其夜脱走シテカラ私ハ未ダニ「マホメツド、  
デイン」ヲ見マセン。  
日本ノ降服ニ際シ田中ハ私ト他ノ作房達ニ「デイ  
ン」ハ自然ノ原因ニ依リ死亡シタト云フ形式的ナ  
文書ニ署名スル様ニ頼ミマシタ。之ハ八月二十八  
日カ二十九日頃デアリマシタ。此ノ時田中ハ短銃  
ト剣トデ武装シテ居リ、彼ノ記録ハ「デイン」ガ  
窃盗ニ對スル判決ニ從ヒ斬首ニ依リ死亡セルコト  
ヲ示シ居ルモ彼田中ハ夫レヲ變更シ其ノ死亡ヲ自  
然ノ原因ニ依リシモノノ如ク註示スル様希望スル  
旨語リマシタ、彼ハ「デイン」ノ家族ニ對シテ不  
名誉ト恥辱ニナルカラ彼ガ窃盗罪ノ爲メニ斬首サ  
レタト記録サレナイナラバ其ノ方ガ却ツテ兵士ノ  
家族ノ爲メニ結構デアラウト申シマシタ。「アク  
ラム」ト私ハ本當ノ事實ガ記述セラル可キデア  
ルト申シマシタ、田中ガ短銃ト剣トデ武装シテ居  
ルノニ我々ハ何等武装シテ居リマセシデシタ。私ハ  
彼ガ我々ヲ撃ツカ或ハ首ヲ斬ルダラウト恐レタノ



Doc 5538

17

デ署名シマシタ。

私が語り待ル次ノ事件ハ「チナデユリ」、「サ  
イド、ガル」、「ミラジ、デイン」及ビ「カリム、  
イラヒ」ノ事件デアリマス、是ハ四月十日頃起リ  
マシタ、私ハ「マホメツド、ハツセイ」カラ或  
ルコトラ聞キ込ンダノデス、ソシテ夫等四人ノ俘  
虜ガ我々ノ収容所カラ連れ出サレ三、四日間隔  
サレタコトラ知ツテ居リマス。私ハ彼等ガ歸ツテ  
來タ時ニ彼等ヲ見マシタガ彼等ハ皆非常ニ健康ヲ  
害シテマシタ。私ハ「サイド、ガル」ト「チナデ  
ユリ」トガ血ヲ吐イテ居ルノヲ見マシタ。私ハ四  
人ノ俘虜達ガ皆頭部ニ打撲傷ト膨レ瘤ノアツタノ  
ト彼等ガ疲勞困憊ノ状態ニ在ツタノヲ見マシタ、  
私ハ彼等ガ憲兵ニ依リ連れ戻サレタノヲ見マシタ、  
「コブタ」ハ竊盜ヲ犯シタ俘虜達ニ對スル處罰ニ  
就テ一ツノ見セシメヲ作ル爲メ夫等四名ノ俘虜ヲ  
斬首サレルヤウニシテ居ルト私ニ話シマシタ、後  
デ私ハ其ノ四名ノ俘虜ガ日本憲兵ニ依リ連行サレ  
テ行クノヲ見マシタガ其ノ憲兵達ノ名前ハ知リマ  
セン、私ハ彼等ガ或ル場所ニ連行サレルノヲ見マ  
シタガ其所ハ私が前ニ別ノ俘虜達ガ日本衛兵ニ伴  
ハレ「踏鞴」ヲ持ツテ行クノヲ見タ場所ナノデス、  
私が此場所ニ其ノ四名ガ連行サレルノヲ見テカラ  
以後再ビ彼等ヲ見マセシマシタ。其ノ翌朝、朝ノ

Doc 5538

★  
18

集合ニ於テ「コブタ」ハ彼即チ「コブタ」ガ真四  
名ヲ斬首ニ處シタコト及ビ夫レガ後余ノ我々對ス  
ル窃盜ヲシナイ様ニスル爲メノ見セシメデ有ルコ  
トラ私ト他ノ俘虜達ニ話シテ聽カセマシタ。

私ガ述ベタイ次ノ事件ハ「マホメツド、アフサ」  
ト「ヤクブ、カーン」ニ關係ガアリマス。此ノ事  
件ハ一九四五年七月頃デアリマシタ、田中ハ彼等  
ハ一ツノ小籠入レノ藥品ヲ盗ンダコト及ビ彼ガ彼  
等ヲ斬首ニ處スルコトニ決シタ旨ヲ私ニ語リマシ  
タ、私ハ或ル日ノ午後四時カラ翌朝十時マデ彼等  
ガ食物又ハ水モ無シニ縛リ上ゲラレテルノヲ見マ  
シタ、彼等ハ用便ノ自由モナカツタノデ太ニ縛リ  
ツケラレタママ垂レ流シマシタ。  
翌朝私ハ彼等ガ日本ノ衛兵ニ依リ縛メヲ解カレ様  
ニサレテ通レテ行カレルノヲ見マシタ。田中ハ其  
時ニ居合ハセテ居リマシタ。私ハ田中ガ「アフサ  
ー」ト「ヤクブ、カーン」及ビ衛兵達ト共ニ立去  
ルノヲ見マシタガ其後私ハ二度ト夫等ノ人達ヲ見  
マセシマシタ。

田中ハ帶劍シテ居リマシタ、其所ニハ彼等ト一緒  
ニ二名ノ日本衛兵ガ居リマシテ彼等モ亦劍ヲ持ツ  
テ居リマシタ。田中ハ後デ夫等二名ノ俘虜ハ斬首  
サレタコトラ私ニ話シマシタガ誰ガ實際斬首ヲ爲  
シタカハ云ヒマセシマシタ。

Doc 5538

19.4

次ノ事件ハ「マホメツド・ラムザン」ノ事件デア  
リマス。之レハ降服ノ後、通商前一九四五年八月中  
ノ事デアリマシタ。

私ハ「ラムザン」ガ終夜一本ノ木ニ縛リ付ケラレ  
テルノヲ見マシタ。田中ハ彼ガ「ラムザン」ヲ遅  
レ去ツテ彼ヲ斬首シヤウトシテ居タコトヲ私ニ語  
リマシタ。彼ハ「ラムザン」ガ「ムビオカ」樹  
ヲ斫ンデ夫レニ就イテ田中ニ對シ嘘ヲツイタト申  
シマシタ。田中ハ「ラムザン」ガ其樹ヲ斫ンダ  
コトヲ彼ニ對シテ白狀シナカッタト申シマシタ。  
私ハ彼ガ田中ニ遅レ去ラレタ以後二度ト「ラムザ  
ン」ヲ見マセンデシタ。私ハ田中ガ「ラムザン」  
ヲ遅レ去ツタ時、帯剣シテ居タノヲ見マシタガ後デ  
田中ハ彼自ラ「ラムザン」ヲ斬首シタト私ニ語シ  
マシタ。

次ノ事件ハ「マホメツド・ハツセイソ」ト「ウマ  
ー・デイン」ニ關係ガアリマス。田中ハ彼等ガ脱  
走シテ捕ヘラレソシテ彼ハ憲兵ニ彼等ヲ斬首サセ  
タト私ニ語シマシタ。

私ハ彼等ガ脱走シタル後二度ト「ハツセイソ」「  
ウマー・デイン」ノ何レモ見マセン。之レハ降服  
ノ少シ前ノコトデアリマシタ。之等ノ人達ガ逃ゲ  
テ田中ノ言フ通り斬首サレタ月ニ就テハ私ハハツ



Doc 5538

19. 4

次ノ事件ハ「マホメツド・ラムザン」ノ事件デア  
リマス。之レハ陣取ノ叛逆同前一九四五年八月中  
ノ事デアリマシタ。

私ハ「ラムザン」ガ終夜一本ノ木ニ縛リ付ケラレ  
テルヲ見マシタ。田中ハ彼ガ「ラムザン」ヲ遅  
レ去ツテ彼ヲ斬首シヤウトシテ居タコトラ私ニ語  
リマシタ。彼ハ「ラムザン」ガ「ムビオカ」樹  
ヲ荷ンテ夫レニ就イテ田中ニ對シ嘘ヲツイタト申  
シマシタ。田中ハ「ラムザン」ガ其樹ヲ荷ンダ  
コトラ彼ニ對シテ白狀シナカッタト申シマシタ。  
私ハ彼ガ田中ニ遅レ去ラレタ以後二度ト「ラムザ  
ン」ヲ見マセンデシタ。私ハ田中ガ「ラムザン」  
ヲ遅レ去ツタ時希劍シテ居タノヲ見マシタガ後デ  
田中ハ彼自ラ「ラムザン」ヲ斬首シタト私ニ語シ  
マシタ。

次ノ事件ハ「マホメツド・ハツセイソント」「ウマ  
ー・テイソ」ニ關係ガアリマス。田中ハ彼等ガ脱  
走シテ捕ヘラレソシテ彼ハ憲兵ニ彼等ヲ斬首サセ  
タト私ニ語シマシタ。

私ハ彼等ガ脱走シタル後二度ト「ハツセイソ」  
「ウマー・テイソ」ノ何レモ見マセン。之レハ陣取  
ノ少シ前ノコトデアリマシタ。之等ノ人達ガ逃ゲ  
テ田中ノ言フ通り斬首サレタ月ニ就テハ私ハハツ

Doc 5538

19. 4

次ノ事件ハ「マホメツド・ラムザン」ノ事件デア  
リマス。之レハ降服ノ叛逆同前一九四五年八月中  
ノ事デアリマシタ。

私ハ「ラムザン」ガ終夜一本ノ木ニ縛リ付ケラレ  
テルノヲ見マシタ。田中ハ彼ガ「ラムザン」ヲ還  
レ去ツテ彼ヲ斬首シヤウトシテ居タコトヲ私ニ語  
リマシタ。彼ハ「ラムザン」ガ「ムビオカ」樹  
ヲ荷ンデ夫レニ就イテ田中ニ對シ囁ヲツイタト申  
シマシタ。田中ハ「ラムザン」ガ其樹ヲ荷ンダ  
コトヲ彼ニ對シテ白狀シナカツタト申シマシタ。  
私ハ彼ガ田中ニ還レ去ラレタ以後二度ト「ラムザ  
ン」ヲ見マセンデシタ。私ハ田中ガ「ラムザン」  
ヲ還レ去ツタ時希劍シテ居タノヲ見マシタガ後デ  
田中ハ彼自ラ「ラムザン」ヲ斬首シタト私ニ語シ  
マシタ。

次ノ事件ハ「マホメツド・ハツセイノ」ト「ウマ  
ー・テイノ」ニ關係ガアリマス。田中ハ彼等ガ脱  
走シテ捕ヘラレソシテ彼ハ憲兵ニ彼等ヲ斬首サセ  
タト私ニ語シマシタ。

私ハ彼等ガ逃走シタル後二度ト「ハツセイノ」「  
ウマー・テイノ」ノ何レモ見マセン。之レハ降服  
ノ少シ前ノコトデアリマシタ。之等ノ人達ガ逃ゲ  
テ田中ノ言フ通り斬首サレタ月ニ就テハ私ハハツ

Doc 5538

★

20

キリ致シマセンガ、夫レハ「マホメツドアフサー」ト「ヤクブカーン」ノ斬首ノ少シ前テアツタと思ヒマス。

一九四三年九月中我々が「ハルマヘラス」ニ運行サレタ後赤痢が発生シマシタ。牛田大尉が我々ヲ擔當シテ居マシタ。私ハ病院ニ行キ赤痢ヲ治療スル爲メ藥ヲ請求シマシタ。

彼等ハ私ニ夫レヲ具ヘテ下レス苦痛ヲ緩和スル爲ニ「クレオソート」ヲ私ニ呉レタダケデシタ。

我々ノ食料供給ガ不足シテ居タノハ田中ト「コブター」ノ責任デアリマス。

毎月食料ガ引キ出サレルト俘虜達ニ對スル食料ハ日本衛兵ニ對スル食料ト同ジ倉庫内ニ量カレマシタ。ソノ貯藏品ノ中カラ彼等ハタツタ米ト鹽ト乾燥野菜ヲ我々ニ出シテ呉レタダケテハ「ビスケット」ヤ「甘い」ビスケット」又ハ青豌豆ハ第六輸送隊ノ爲メニ毎月持チ込マレルノヲ見タノデスガ我々ニハ具ヘテハ下レマセンデシタ。凡ソ二日カ三日毎ニ私ハ田中ト「コブター」ガ八名ノ日本衛兵又ハ憲兵ノ爲メニ幾箱カノ「ビスケット」ヲ引出スノヲ見マシタ。常ニ持チ込マレル四十袋ノ米ノ内カラ約十五袋ガ彼等ニ廻ハリ我々ノ方ヘハ二十五袋ガ來マシタ。之レハ丸一ヶ月分デアリマス。



Doc 5538

★

21

彼等ハ八人ニ食べサセルニ反シテ、我々ハ約百九十人ニ食べサセナケレバナラナカツタツデス。

私ハ田中ト「コブタ」トガ彼等ノ友人ノ或ル者ト臺灣部隊ノ隊員ト憲兵隊（日本憲兵）ニ「ビスケット」ト煙草ヲ與ヘテルノヲ見マシタ。

私ハ田中ガ既々彼ハ憲兵隊ニ友人ヲ持ツテ居ルカラ司令部カラ許可ヲ得ナクトモ處罰ニ付テ彼ガ望ム所ハ何デモ我々ニ對シテ爲シ得ルノダト放言スルノヲ聞キマシタ。

食物ヲ俘虜達ニ與ヘラザル結果トシテ彼等ハ脚氣症ニ罹リマシタ。彼等ハ衰弱症デ苦シミ或ル者ハ夫レガ爲ニ死亡シマシタ。多クノ者ガ病氣ニナリ病院ノ治療ヲ要シ、藥材ヲ要シマシタガハソノ藥材ハ私ガ手ニ入レルコトハ出來マセンデシタ。

田中ハ其ノ人達ヲ病院ニ送レテ行カセマセンデシタ。私ハ彼ニ對シ「病院ハ貴方方ヲ入レルコトヲ許シテ居ルノニ何故印匠人ヲ入レナイノデスカ」ト申シマシタ。彼等ハ補助軍ノ「インドネシア」人ノ隊員ニモ入院ヲ許シテ居マシタ。田中ハ「印匠人ハ病院ニ行クコトハ出來ナイ」ト申シマシタ。

最後ノ六ヶ月間「コブタ」ト田中ハ朝間勞役ニ於ケル病人取扱ヒニ苛酷ヲ極メマシタ。何シナニ彼等ガ病氣デ有ロウトモ其ノ人達ハ朝ノ査閲ニ參加

Doc 5538

22.

シテ約十分乃至十五分間「コブタ」カ田中カラ講  
演ヲ聴ク間不動ノ姿勢テ居ナケレバナリマセシテ  
シタ。其ノ人達ノ中ノ或ル者ハ之レヲスルノニ餘  
リニモ病氣ガ重イノテ奎園場ニ困憊シテ倒レマシタ。  
彼等ガ困憊シテ倒レタ時ニハ彼等ハ倒レタ所ニ横  
臥シタ儘ニ其ノ講演ガ終ルト其後ノ殘餘ノ者  
ハ田中又ハ「コブタ」ニ引卒サレ行進シ去ルノデ  
シタ。我々ハ困憊シテ倒レタ夫等ノ人達ノ代リヲ  
スル者ヲ供給シナケレバナラス、之ハ他ノ使用シ  
得ル人達ノ中カラ出サナケレバナリマセシテシタ  
ガ、大部分ハ勞働ニハ向カナイ病人デシタ。  
私ハ度々「コブタ」ト田中ニ對シ多クノ人ハ勞役  
スルノニハ餘リニモ病氣ガ重過ギルト申シマシタ。  
奎園ノ後「コブタ」ト田中ハ困憊シテ倒レ未ダ其  
所ニ横臥シテ居ル人達ノ所ニ行キマシタ。彼等ハ  
俘虜達ガ虛病ヲツカツテ居ルカドウカラ試メス爲  
メニ彼等ノ頭ヤ膝ヲ打チ又ハ彼等ヲ蹴ルノヲ常ト  
シマシタ。  
休息ヲスル爲メニ倒レル振ラシタ者モ少シハ居タ  
カモ知レナイガソノ大部分ノ者ハ純然タル病氣テ  
アツタノデス。  
田中ト「コブタ」ハ其次ニ病人ノ中カラ注射ヲ施  
サルベキ者ヲ操ビマシタ。彼等ハ餘リニ病弱過ギ

Doc 5538

23

テ勞役ニ遣ハナイ様ヲ着ヲ詰メシ其者ハ注射ヲ  
受ケナイ様ニ命ジマシタ。田中ト「コブタ」ハ彼  
等兩人ガ誰ガ病人ノ中テ注射ヲ受ク可キ者ナルカ  
ヲ辨ビ出スダト申シマシタ。彼等ハヒドイ病人ニ  
ハ注射ヲ許シマセシテシタガソノ理由ハ彼等ハ勞  
役ニ遣シナイト云フノデス。施サレタ注射ハ私自  
身カ日本人ノ衛生兵ノ何レカニ依ツテ施サレマシ  
タ。其ノ注射液ハ「ヴィタ・カンフル」又ハ「オ  
リウム・カンフル」テシタ。夫等ノ注射液ハ約一  
時間心臓ヲ強クシ、ソウシナイト非常ニ衰弱シタ  
状態ニアル人ハ死スカモ知レマセン。其ノ人達ノ  
中ノ我ル者ハ印度人等ニ廻カレテ營舎ニ戻サレ  
ナケレバナリマセシテシタ。「カンフル」注射液  
ノ供給ハ田中又ハ「コブタ」若シクハ衛生兵ノ何  
レカカラ貰ヒマシタ。私ハ度々重病デ眞ニ夫レヲ  
必要トスル人達ニ注射ヲ果ヘルコトガ出来マシタ  
ガ之レハ我々が働ンデ上イタ荷物ヲ施コシタノデス。  
勿論私ハ田中ヤ「コブタ」ノ面前デハ夫等ノ注射  
ハ出来マセシテシタ。私ハ唯彼等ガ操ビ出シタ人  
達ダケニ注射ヲ施スコトヲ許サレテ居タノデス。  
私ニ注射ヲサセテカツタ人達ハ若シ命令ガ實行サ  
レテ居タトスレバ死ンデシマツタデシヤウガ、  
多クノ場合私ハ私箱ノ注射ヲ彼等ニ施スコトニ依  
リ彼等ノ命ヲ助ケルコトガ出来マシタ。



Doc 5538

24.

私ノ部下ノ多クハ悪化シタ蝕蝕ノ捕虜ヲ非信ニ  
必殺トシテ居タ。ソレヲ私ハ是等ノ者ハ至急首ノ  
治療ヲ要スルモノナルコトヲ上申シタガ、田中ハ  
彼等ヲ日本入首科擧ノ許ニ行カセヤウトシナカツ  
タ。私自身ハ首ノ採取ヲ行フ何等ノ道具モ持ツテ  
居ナカツタ。田中ハ彼等ヲ自科擧ノ所ニ行カセヌ  
ニ就テハ何ノ理由モ言ハズ「行ツテハナラヌ。彼  
等ハ仕事ニ必要ナノダ」ト云フダケダツタ。田中  
ハ首ノ治療ヲ受ケルニ必要ナ許可証モ出サナカツ  
タ。

同ニハ田中ト「コブタ」ノ外ニ僅カ六名ノ衛兵  
ガ居タガ、最後ノ二週間ニハ他ニ五名ヲ増シ、田  
中ト「コブタ」ノ外ニ十一名トナツタ。「コブタ」  
ハ其ノ一人デアリ「カギシマ」、「アダチ」、「オ  
タケ」、「ソレカラ君」衛兵ノ「オカマ」モソノ中ニ  
居タ。

私ハ屢々「コブタ」、「カギシマ」ソレカラ「ア  
ダチ」ガ手ヤ棒デ打ヲ加ヘテルノヲ見タ。

私ハ「コブタ」ト田中ヲ見分ケラレル。又私ガ  
名前ヲ學ゲタ總テノ衛兵モ見分ケガ付ク。

2/9「デヤット」軍隊ノ「シヤキエン・ベグ」  
ト三六兵器工場ノ「グラム・ヤシン」ノ二印度  
兵ハ赤痢「アミーズ」赤痢「デカ」シタ。コレハ一九  
四五年ノ昭和二十年ノ三月カ四月頃ノコトデア

Doc 5538

25. ★

ツタ。私ハ田中ニ彼等ハ右ノ疾患ニ罹ツテルコト  
ヲ告ゲ、右ノ病狀ヲ癒ヤスガメニ催進藥ヲ求メタ。  
彼ハ「御前ハ其ノ藥ハ得ラレナイ。ソレハ手ニ入  
ラナイノダ」ト云ツタ。私ハ十日前ニ其ノ藥ガ手  
ニ入ツタコトヲ知ツテルト云フノハ其ノ附近ノ他  
ノ医カラ其ノ藥ノ供給ヲ受ケタカラデアアル。私ハ  
田中ニ此藥ヲ彼等ニ手當スルコトガ出来ナケレバ  
彼等ハ死ンデ了フト告ゲタ。私ハ田中ニ若シ彼ガ  
藥ヲ私ニクレナイノナラバ、何トカソノ生命ヲ取  
止メルガメニ患者ヲ病院ヘ行カシテクレト頼ンダ。  
彼ハ藥モ又病院ヘ行カセルコトモ双方共拒ンダ。  
彼等兩名共一九四五年ノ三月末カ四月初メニ死亡  
シタ。私ハ自分ノ醫術上ノ經驗ト診断カラ又是等  
ノ患者ヲ實際取扱ツタノダカラ申スガ、若シ前記  
ノ催進藥ガ貰ヘタラ、私ハ彼等ノ疾患ヲ癒ホシ其  
ノ生命ヲ取止ムルコトガ出来タデアラウ。  
吾々が「ハルマヘラス」島ニ着イタ時印兵人俘虜  
ノ約三分ノ二ハ何等ノ處動モ持タズ余儀ナク探足  
デ倒イテキタ。ソノ結果探足ノ者進ハ足ヤ即ニ医  
物ガ出来タ。傳染ハ急進ニ續ガリ彼等ノ中ノ多ク  
ガ生涯ノ不具者トナツタリ又ハ死亡スルト云フ結  
果ニナツタ。私ガ是等ノ藥ノ供給ヲ頼ミ、シカモ  
ソレヲ與ヘルコトヲ拒ンダ時彼ハ「タケダ」医ノ

Doc 5538

26. \*

一 参謀大尉デアツタ。私ハ彼ヲ見たノヘ一二頁ニ  
通キナイノデ、見分ケハ付ケ兼ねル。

.....

余即チ「ソムナス・ボイル」ハ本委員会ニ對シテ  
提出サレタル本頁並ニ兩六頁ニ記載ノ證言ハ眞實  
完全ナル眞實、而シテ眞實以外ノ何物ニモ非ザル  
コトヲ嚴肅且ツ誠實ニ誓言ス。

印度軍醫大尉

「S・M・ボイル」ノ署名ノ

一九四五年九月二十五日余ノ面前ニ於テ誓言サル。

「R・O・ギルビー」ノ署名ノ